

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Real joy and satisfaction will have been brought to the hearts of many by the announcement of H.E. the Governor that the commercial wireless station is to be open for traffic next month. There has been no little agitation, on the part of those who realised the necessity for being up-to-date in methods of communication, for the erection of a wireless station, and many incidents have occurred which emphasised how indispensable a wireless station was for the Colony's general welfare. Later on, when the long-range station now being erected on Stoncutters Island is completed, we shall form one of the links in that great wireless chain which will connect the whole British Empire. This will give to us a sense of greater security, and closer ties of fellowship with the Mother country and her other Colonies. Assuredly, we lack very few things which are necessary to make us a really up-to-date Colony; a few huge aerial fans would perhaps be a welcome innovation in these summer days, but that is up to the individual with the inventive faculties well developed. The idea is mine, of course.

The Electric Tramway Company possesses someone who is quite an adept at producing pretty phrases, but his "Bathing by Moonlight" is apparently somewhat of a misnomer, though admittedly quite dainty. On Wednesday evening there must have been 2,000 people at North Point, the moon shone brilliantly, filtered its way down through the trees, and created lanes of pale light in the sea; yet there were very few who were able to drag themselves away from the animated throng and splash about in the light and shadow of the water. The vast majority just moved slowly about looking for breezes, and discovering corners where the music of the band became softened and mingled more faintly with the general pleasant drowsiness of the whole scene. And why shouldn't they?

On Saturday I had occasion to travel to Kowloon and, as the result of certain economic calculations, decided to purchase a ten ride dollar ticket. For this purpose I tendered ten 10-cent pieces. Judge of my surprise when the grinning clerk behind the cage-work remarked:—"No, can't; wanchee one silver dollar." "What! This all same one dollar; what thing, you wanchee eleven ten cents. Who say, no can't?" "Taipan say wanchee silver dollar alle time." Argument was useless with other short-tempered people squeezing up behind; I had not got a silver dollar, and refused to change a \$5 note for the Ferry Company's benefit. But why this Dick Turpin, pistol-at-the-head sort of policy? Subsidiary coinage is legal tender up to two dollars, and the Ferry Company has no legal right to refuse ten ten-cent pieces for a dollar ticket.

The sleuths of the local revenue department are somewhat indignant at the dig made at them by the Singapore people in regard to opium discoveries made here after the ships had been searched at Singapore. A few days ago Singapore at last claimed to have made an opium haul after a vessel had been "searched" at Hongkong. Now, neither the ship nor the quantity of opium was mentioned, and the local men are very dubious of the whole affair. They would also like the Singapore men to remember that the amount of opium which is imported to Hongkong from London, etc., is out of all proportion to that which is exported; also, that they deal with no phantom ships here. A formidable list of vessels and opium hauls can be provided by the Hongkong searchers and, gleefully, the local men could write against each, in rich red ink, "searched at Singapore; nothing found." The Singapore men had better cease their titling, or they may be confronted with such a list; merely as a reminder, of course.

Someone in authority has at last discovered that people do loiter aimlessly about Blake Pier, and that these loiterers have a most objectionable habit of spewing the place with odorous clouds of unperfumed meals. These little ploys are now made illegal by regulations which are published in the current issue of the *Gazette*, and we may therefore anticipate at Blake Pier filling its proper role. No more shall we be forced to disturb a snoring coolie in order that a lady might occupy a seat which always before the ill-considered notice "reserved for ladies," nor be held up by large gatherings of the non-tollers referred to who were obviously not to discuss certain labour problems which had loomed up on their lazy horizon and how will they be able to adequately fill the worn role of those who "toil not neither do they spin"? More labour troubles, I suppose.

I am asked whether it is correct to address a Colonial Bishop as "My Lord" or "The Lord Bishop." The former is perfectly correct. It is a mistake to suppose that the right to this title is confined to bishops with seats in the House of Lords. The style of address derived from the deed of consecration in which a bishop is referred to as "dominus episcopus."

ROBERT RANDOM.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, June 10th.

HUKUKHUI'S INDEPENDENCE CANCELLED.

By the Treaty just ratified between China and Russia, to which Mongolia is a contracting party, the independence of the Hukukhui has been cancelled and Mongolia is recognised as an integral part of the Chinese Republic. The convention was tripartite, but in his mandate the President ignores this fact, and alludes to the agreement as one between China and Russia. The Mongolians may not like this, but, after all, it is the logical outcome of the Kiachta Conference and the Treaty which recognises that Mongolia is an integral part of China. Commissioners have been appointed to confer the patent of nobility upon His Holiness and several others who have distinguished themselves for their loyalty to China or their services in the negotiations just concluded. The Mongolian settlement may be regarded as a particularly happy one for China.

OTHER PENDING QUESTIONS.

Now that the Mongolian question has been settled, it is suggested that the time has now come for a settlement of the long-pending questions in respect of Tibet and of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, but from what I learn there seems to be little truth in the report that the British Minister is said to have approached the Chinese Government respecting a settlement of matters regarding Tibet.

JAPANESE JEALOUSY.

According to statements in the Japanese Press, there is an impression in that country that Great Britain spares over Japan by having Sir John Jordan, a personal friend of Yuan Shih Kai, as British Minister, and it is being suggested that Mr. Hioki will be recalled and Mr. Ijuin, who is described as having a good knowledge of Chinese affairs, appointed in his place. Such a transfer may be contemplated, but it may be doubted if it will be effected, for the reason given by the Japanese Press.

MANCHURIAN DEVELOPMENT.

A Chinese company, the largest yet established, is about to commence operations in Manchuria for the agricultural development of that territory. Some 100,000 acres of land have been secured, and farming on a modern plan will be inaugurated. I am told that the company will introduce power-driven ploughs, other than steam, and that they will, by and by, experiment with Canadian wheat.

THE HARVEST.

The belief that a good harvest would be secured this year seems to be on the way to realisation, as the reports from all over the country are uniformly good and prospects are better than they have been for several years. Indeed the feeling of hopefulness is so general as to be very marked. Peking, which by this time usually begins to lose its spring freshness and take on its dried-up appearance, is looking bright and green, just as we would expect at home in the leafy month of June.

STRIIVING FOR PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Recent presidential mandates are interesting for the number of magistrates in different parts of the country who have been found guilty of extortion and other offences are ordered to be punished. This is striking evidence of the determination of the President to eliminate "squeeze" and purify the administration. That an accused man is not always found guilty is proved this week by the proclamation of the mandate pronouncing the innocence of an official who had been tried and convicted, but on retrial had been acquitted.

PERSONAL.

The American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, left on Monday for a short vacation in the United States, and during his absence Mr. MacMurray will act as *Charge d'Affaires*. Mrs. Reinsch will stay at Peltabo until her husband's return. Sir John Jordan is spending ten days at the seaside.

Mr. Wallenburg, the Swedish Minister, has returned to Japan for the summer months.

Mr. Grave, first secretary at the Russian Legation, leaves on the 23rd for a three months' holiday at home.

German officers, prisoners in the United Kingdom, stated in answer to a parliamentary question last month, receive 26 a month if below the rank of captain, 30 a month if above the rank of captain. Our officers, prisoners in Germany, receive respectively 23 and 33 a month.

COMPANY MEETING.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders in Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on June 21st. Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, and the other directors present were Mr. John H. Hinton (Acting Secretary) and Mr. W. J. J. Tennant. The attendance represented 1,550 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said: "Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission we will take them as read. In asking you to adopt them, I think it hardly necessary for me to say that the European war has very largely interfered with our trade: it is principally on account of this reason that your Board are not able to lay such a satisfactory report before you as last year. It is therefore most apparent to you all, that the low exchange which has ruled throughout the year has also affected us in more ways than one. Our staff, as you know, are paid in sterling; consequently, our running expenses have been higher, besides which, the imported fuel cost of all sterling goods has greatly increased. The net profits for the year, including \$12,573.13 brought forward from last year's account, amount to \$23,308.02, which, as shown in the Report, the Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

Dividend 5 per cent.	15,420.00
Commission	770.00
To carry forward	12,178.02
Tls. 23,308.02	

This appropriation allows of a good balance to be carried forward, and I hope will meet your approval.

Referring to your Assets, it is satisfactory to see that you have cash \$36,575.31 in hand, a very healthy state of affairs. Sundry Creditors last year amounted to \$65,909.98, this year \$72,925.55, an increase of roughly \$7,000, explained by the arrival of certain stocks just as our year was closing. Mortgages on Capital remains the same, also Capital Accounts and Reserve. With reference to bad and doubtful debts, always a difficult problem in our business, you will notice that we have written off this year \$6,964.83, and carry forward as a bad debt reserve \$13,711.14. While it is to be hoped that the loss will not ultimately prove so big, our auditors consider it advisable to place this sum to reserve. The Branches that this reserve more particularly applies to is Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, which have felt the effects of the war very severely. Stocks show a decrease of \$7,192.00 as against last year, which is satisfactory. Depreciation has received our careful attention and a considerable sum has been written off your different stocks, and your Board welcomed the return of Mr. J. H. Hinton, the managing director. Mr. Fred J. Hinton is now at home on a well-earned holiday. I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts, but before placing the resolution before the meeting, will do my best to answer any question.

There were no questions, and the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. This was seconded by Mr. Teesdale, and carried.

Mr. J. H. Hinton proposed, and Mr. Mack seconded, that Mr. J. H. Teesdale be re-elected a director of the Company.—Carried.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-elected auditors at a fee of Tls. 350.

POISON GAS IN WARFARE.

BRITISH TOLERANCE TURNED TO HATRED.

Lord Armstrong, who recently returned from a visit to the war zone, writes an interesting letter to the Press on the use by the Germans of poison gas.

Up to the date of their using this gas," he writes, "the British Army looked upon the Germans with a good-natured tolerance; but their latest methods of warfare have converted this feeling into one of intense hatred, and I would not give much for the life of a German who comes within reach of a British or Canadian bayonet."

In this intensely critical situation it is up to the people of this country to use their utmost endeavour immediately to put means of protection and weapons of offence into the hands of our brave soldiers. I note with satisfaction that steps are being taken to provide a means of defence which has so far met with some measure of success; but we must hope that, difficult as the problem is, our scientists may be able very shortly to provide a complete means of protection from the poisonous gases of the enemy, which the German Convention, which the Germans entirely ignore, in their hands a "counter gas" that may teach the Germans a lesson. In the preparation of such a weapon, however, there is no call to imitate the barbarous cruelty of the Germans, for a gas might be prepared that would produce temporary unconsciousness without pain, and at the same time cause no ultimately injurious effect. No humanitarian could object to this, and everybody would be grateful except the pro-Germans of whom there are still far too many at large in this country.

WAR PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

GIFTS FROM KRUPPS, AND OTHER GERMAN FIRMS.

According to the *Asahi* some time ago the German firm of Krupps donated the sum of 72,000 marks to the German and Austrian prisoners in Japan. Siemens-Schuckert and other German firms are reported to have decided to donate the sum of 12,000 marks to the prisoners as long as they are detained in Japan.

WAR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON JUST GENEROSITY.

The recommendations of the Select Committee which reviewed the Government's scheme of allowances and pensions to sailors and soldiers and their dependants were discussed last month in the House of Commons.

Mr. McKenna, speaking for the Government, emphasised the point that the scale of allowances was more generous than that of any other country.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, who has had large experience as a Royal Patriotic Fund Commissioner, gave his adherence to the plan of a flat rate of 10s. for widows, on the understanding that a large supplemental sum of money should be set aside for increasing the allowance in cases where the man had sacrificed an income of £2, £4, £6, or even £8 a week. The maximum allowance to a widow should be £2 a week. He criticised the present plan of operating through old-age pension committees and pension officials.

"However great the demand made by the war upon the financial resources of the country," said Mr. Bonar Law, the man who has given up their lives in her service, and their dependants, must come first in our consideration. There must be no suggestion that we are not treating them in a way which the heart and consciences of the country will regard as just and generous."

Dr. Macnamara, in summing up the debate, referred to the splendid way the blue-jackets had fulfilled his obligations to his dependants since the beginning of the war.

HERR BALLIN AND THE "LUSITANIA."

CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR U-BOAT PIRACY.

Lord Haldane was quite right the other day in describing Herr Ballin as one of the most remarkable personalities in Germany, says Sir Valentine Chirol in a letter to the *Times*. For to him probably more than to any other German do we owe the sinking of the *Lusitania*. He has been for many years past one of the Kaiser's most trusted advisers in all matters of maritime policy—der Hof Ozean-Jude, the Ocean-Jew-Counsellor, as Maximilian Harden used to call him in the *Zukunft*. It was a matter of common notoriety in Germany in 1912 that it was largely owing to his advice that the Kaiser shrank from war over the Agadir question. Herr Ballin held that at that time the German submarine warfare was not sufficiently developed.

Dr. Macnamara, in summing up the debate, referred to the splendid way the blue-jackets had fulfilled his obligations to his dependants since the beginning of the war.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

"Pro Patria Amore" writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Several of those who were at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were very much struck with one aspect of the matter that has not been very prominent in the recent correspondence. The bulk of the merchants who took part in the discussion spoke in favour of trading with Germans in Shanghai. In spite of this the voting, such as it was, went in favour of non-trading with the Germans, a large number, including some houses with very large interests in China, not voting at all, although they are known to have feelings strongly in favour of non-trading. The Chamber of Commerce has more than once been accused of being run by the German community in Manchester, and the present correspondence tends to encourage that idea. If a list were made public of the firms who think it right to continue trading with Germans in Shanghai, there is good reason to think that British names would appear on one side and foreign names on the other. It is said by those of German descent that the present agitation is an attempt by houses with British connections abroad to oust their Manchester rivals who have German connections. It is nothing of the kind; it is an attempt to prevent profits going to Germany that would eventually be converted into munitions of war."

THE N.Y.K.'S INDIAN LINES.

In order to meet the increasing demand for freight-carrying facilities on the Indian route, we learn from a Japan contemporary that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to put the *Tetsu-maru* on the Calcutta Line and the *Yokohama-maru* on the Bombay Line. These steamers will be despatched from Kobe about the 10th proximo.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha at present has six steamers on the Calcutta Line and seven on the Bombay Line.

The price of a soldier's khaki uniform before the war was £2 3s. 11d., said Mr. Harold Baker in Parliament last month. At present the cost is about 10s. 6d. more.

In a speech at Rawtenstall, Lancashire, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, said the great majority of the workers in the shipyards and shell factories had been splendid. Most of them had worked themselves to the bone, some almost to death, and he knew of men having been carried out of the factories fainting after excessive hours of labour.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

FOR ALL KINDS OF

BAGS

LADIES' LEATHER HAND-BAGS. SILK VANITY BAGS.

HOLDALLS

LINEN BAGS.

GENT'S COLLAR BOXES. COLLAR BAGS.

KIT BAGS—SUIT CASES, CADDY BAGS.

HAT CASES, CRICKET BAGS.

TENNIS BALL NETS. ETC., ETC.

ALL BRITISH MADE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY A SPECIAL LINE IN DRAB LINEN, COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VEAUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[662]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Etc., etc.

AGENTS FOR JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS; 7-1/2 to 160 H.P. As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEE CLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & WIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, THURSDAY, 1st July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for Business on that day.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [702]

WANTED.

THIRD OFFICER for S.S. "CHANGSHU," sailing 2nd July for Australia.
Apply on Board.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [701]

C.P.R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE"
will be dispatched from Hongkong at Noon.
WEDNESDAY, 7th July.
(instead of 2nd July as previously advised),
to: VANCOUVER, via Usual Ports of Call.
For Freight or Passage, apply—
W. D. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1915. [703]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. MARTIN LOBB to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),
the 29th June, 1915, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 6, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, Top Flat,
THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.,
Therein Contained,
Comprising—Chamberlain Sofa and Arm-Chairs (Lane, Crawford & Co. make), Pine Blackwood Cabinets, Stands, etc., Fumed Teak Dining Room Suite, Bookcase, Screens, Casement and Door Curtains, etc., Teakwood Twin Bedsteads and Mattresses by Powell (Practically new), Large Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Chest-of-Drawers, etc., and a pair of Handsome Blackwood Wardrobes, Folding Camp Bed, etc., Kitchens and Kitchen Utensils, Bedside by Brunswick, Bed, Remington Typewriter in good condition, Electric Traversing Fan, Fishing and Lights, Sunblinds, Pot Plants, etc.
And
Several Lots of "The British Medical Journal," (Full Particulars from Catalogue)
On View from MONDAY, 28th June.
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [704]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House on June 30th, 1915, at 6 P.M.
All Members are specially requested to attend.
By Order of the Committee,
A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [687]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MAY ROAD STATION will be Open for Traffic on and after THURSDAY, July 1st.
Single Fares from Upper or Lower Terminus, 20 Cents.
Season Tickets available for Three Months between the Lower Terminus and May Road—can be obtained on application at the Company's Office at the following rates:—
Gentlemen \$20.00
Ladies \$10.00
Children \$ 5.00
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1915. [681]

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to the INCREASED COST of Manufacture, &c., it has been decided to raise the Price of ICE to 12 cents per lb. as from 1st July next.
JALDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [678]

G. R.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for WASHING ARTICLES officially supplied to H.M. Ships at Hongkong for 1 year from 1st September, 1915.
Forms giving particulars of the Articles and the terms of the contract may be obtained by application to the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "TAMAR."
The forms when completed should be sent to the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "TAMAR," in a sealed envelope marked "TENDERS for WASHING."
No tender will be received after the 6th prox. (The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted).
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [693]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARCHAL for Passes are requested to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [682]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE 6 PER CENT. INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3rd YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE Public are hereby notified that the SECOND PAYMENT OF INTEREST of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the dividend regulations, governing the Payment of Interest of the Loan which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorized for the Payment of Interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—
1. The date when the Payment of Interest begins:
30th June, 4th Year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The Organs authorized for the Payment of Interest:
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The Methods for the Claiming of Interest.
The Public when Claiming for the Interest must cut down the matured Coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned Organs with the said Coupons. The said Organs after examining the said Coupons will then pay the Interest and retain the Coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the Coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the Organs concerned.
The Matured Coupons can be used as cash in Payment of Land Tax. The Interest of the Coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollars," and if it is required to be converted into Silver or Copper Cash, then the Bank of Exchange for different districts will be divided and worked in convenient places by the various Financial Bureaus concerned.
The blank Coupon No. 1 of each Bond must be cut down at the time when the Coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of Land Tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with Coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorized Organs above-mentioned.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.
[688]

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father, LU HAI MING, alias LU TAI SING, alias LU TAI SHAU, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Mei Koon district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand "Mow" of Agricultural Land. These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mai-yuen and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them. Unfortunately, our late father died on the second day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his native country, Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named Yu Yeuk Hon, died some time previously and left two sons named Lu Hin Wan and Lu Yau Wan; the second son was named Lu Yeuk Leung alias Lu Koi Pang; the third Lu Yeuk Koi, alias Lu Yau Ngom; the fourth Lu Yeuk Ngo, alias Lu Yau Sam; the fifth Lu Yeuk Kai, alias Shing Chai; the sixth Lu Yeuk Wah; the seventh Lu Yeuk Chai, alias Lu Chai Ping; the eighth Lu Yeuk Chai, alias Lu Chai; the ninth Lu Yeuk Shing, alias Lu Sat Tin; the tenth Lu Yeuk Hing, alias Lu U Min; the eleventh Lu Yeuk Ching, alias Lu Sat Tin; the twelfth Lu Yeuk Ching, alias Lu Sat Tin; the thirteenth Lu Yeuk Yung; the fourteenth Lu Yeuk Kwai; the fifteenth Lu Yeuk Wong; the sixteenth Lu Yeuk Cheung; the seventeenth Lu Yeuk Ming; and there are also six or seven grandsons.
As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contract debts. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security the loan should demand the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.
Signed:—In Yeuk Ngo, In Yeuk Leung, In Yeuk Kai, In Yeuk Koi, In Yeuk Chai, In Yeuk Wah, In Yeuk Fook, In Yeuk Su, In Yeuk Tsoi, In Yeuk Hing, In Yeuk Ching, In Yeuk Yung, In Yeuk Cheung, In Yeuk Kwai, In Yeuk Wong, In Yeuk Ming.
4th June, 4th Year of the Chinese Republic.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [680]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanai Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENNYLAW," MINDEN Road, Kowloon, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [689]

WANTED.

BED ROOM, Sitting Room and Bathroom, Furnished or Unfurnished, Preferably Central District.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [695]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road & GOOD ROOMS.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [685]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour.
TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.).
Apply—
D. H. Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

TO LET.

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure, Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation end July. Inspection invited.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton.
Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. E. AYASIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [644]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
66, TEN PAKE "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Faya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [639]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [645]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [673]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the 1st FLOOR, including Treasury at Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [635]

TO LET.

No. 4, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order. ONE GODOWN, No. 6, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
"SHEARNES" Garden Road (Bowen Road level), 6 Rooms Furnished.
ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.
No. 3, DES VUEUX VILLAS, 62, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
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"LOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
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No. 59, TEN PAKE (6 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th June 1915. [643]

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INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE.

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink, particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ

SPLITS 60 Cts. "

TRADE MARK.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTHS.

BROCK—On June 21st, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Brock, a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—On June 21st, at Ewo Lodge, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN JOHNSTONE, a son.
MARSHALL—On June 20th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. MARSHALL, a son.
YOUNG—On June 20th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. YOUNG, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LAESOR-REXEN—On June 18th, at Shanghai, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC LAESOR to ANNA MARIE REXEN.
SMOLLET-CAMPBELL—On May 19th, at Culmore, ARCHIBALD SMOLLET-CAMPBELL, elder son of Mr. SMOLLET-CAMPBELL, Commissioner, Chinese Customs, Macao, to THEO MARGARET DENISE, daughter of late GILBERT V. CRAIG, of Culmore.

DEATHS.

DARBY-TYNDALL—On June 21st, at Shanghai, HENRI DARBY-TYNDALL (Chinese Customs Service), aged 35 years.
PARSONS—On June 20th, at Hakone, Japan, EDWARD BRENDON PARSONS, late of Auckland, New Zealand, in his 80th year.
STEWART—Killed in action, near Ypres, on May 31st, GEORGE BRACKENSTEWART, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, brother of Mrs. A. S. Bremner, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, DES VUEUX ROAD O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28th, 1915.

A PLEA FOR CHINA.

THE Chinese mind is at present in a state of uncertainty, alternating between that of hope and despair. To-day hope is triumphant; to-morrow utter despair or hopelessness prevail. The Chinaman has lost his usual equipoise. The truth is that he does not know where he stands. He has lost his old seat of authority, and he knows not where to appeal to for light or leading. He distrusts the present dictator, and he thinks matters would go well if he had an elected parliament. Like many others, he is grumbling because censorship is so censorious, and he knows so very little of what has passed in the recent negotiations between China and Japan. He is obsessed with the notion that he is humiliated; he feels it; he is conscious of it. There is no use trying to calm him by saying: "You have by no means 'lost face.' Your President has

taken good care that not an inch of old China has been given to the foreigner." If certain districts of the Province of Kwangtung are typical of the rest of China, then we say that the Chinaman, if not an adept in active resistance, makes up for it in the matter of passive resistance. That is very obvious to the observer, especially to the man who sees much of him and knows how his brain is working and shares with him the daily thoughts that exercise his mind. Why will the cruel world not leave alone this lover of peace and aloofness? Why disturb him in his old-world ways of thinking and acting? Why force upon him our modern methods and contrivances that do but break up his time-honored felicity? Do you wonder that he tried hard to prevent a foreigner ever landing on his shores? The past is a dream; the present is a reality. He feels he must do something or perish, and this proud dignified son of

Adam says: "Perish I'd rather a thousand times than submit to indignity." But not only does he know the secret of passive resistance; he knows, also, how to appeal to the dormant spirit of patriotism which lies hidden in his countryman's bosom. China proper has been homogeneous for ages, but the Chinaman lived and lives to a large extent still unconscious of the fact. That thought is now growing apace. This four hundred million-minded people is, without doubt, awakening to consciousness. We see and read signs of it daily. At present the most startling fact is the astounding rapidity with which the National Fund idea is taking hold of the minds of the masses—rich and poor, male and female. We include women, because they are as active in pursuit of accomplishing a great thing as the men. Every city, every town, every hamlet is busy collecting and storing money to meet the great forward national movement. Women's names appear in the list of subscribers. We do not enquire into the reasons that have so impressed the native mind. But the prominent idea is, "We must do this or perish." Yet it is not a growth from despair, but the fruit of hope. The Chinaman does not mean to perish. He means to live and to preserve his great heritage intact. The Chinaman is always ready to admit that he is greatly lacking in the important element of forethought. He laughs at his own folly. He gives to the foreigner the credit of knowing the future. His proof is convincing. "Look at our seaports—see where those large hongs stand. We know nothing about the value of these sites. The foreigners realised their value when they first saw them and bought them from us for a song!" This fact worries his mind. He feels that he is being duped and befooled in every transaction, commercial or political. We think differently. He is not easily outwitted in either. Leave this child of the mist alone. Give China fifty years of tranquillity. Give her time to wash her face and comb her hair!

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

No "Extra" was issued by the Hongkong Daily Press yesterday, as the cables received during the night were not of sufficient importance to warrant an "Extra."

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council provides that no dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in the Colony for a period of six months from the 27th day of June.

The Dutch postal authorities have decided, in view of the uncertainty of the overland routes, to despatch the mail for Netherlands India by steamers of the Netherlands Steamship Company.

The Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, of Wuking-fu, Swatow, has his son Stuart serving as an officer with the 2nd Safford Highlanders. His son-in-law, Mr. Mellis Smith, is attached to the Cameronians.

Mr. A. Raven, of 45, Conduit Road, has complained to the Police that during Friday night someone entered his room and stole a suit of clothing, in the pockets of which were \$80. The garments, minus the money, have been found in a nullah near-by.

Mr. F. W. Sergeant, at one time editor of the Hongkong Daily Press and a former chess champion of Hongkong, is preparing for publication a book of Morphy's brilliant games, with analyses. Since his return to England Mr. Sergeant has devoted himself to literature and has produced several important works, his last being a biography of the Empress Eugenie, and his most notable probably "The Courtship of Catherine the Great."

A Singapore contemporary states that the P. and O. Company's *Oriental* has been sold to the Ho Hong Steamship Company for \$22,000 pending a survey of the vessel at Bombay. The *Oriental* is to be put on the China run by the Ho Hong Company.

A houseboy employed by Mr. W. Scall, manager of the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Magistracy on Saturday for the theft of a gold watch, ring, and money to the total value of \$243. Defendant admitted the theft and took the police to a house at West Point, where the watch was found, together with some new clothing that had been purchased with the stolen money.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, a Kowloon ricksha coolie was charged at the instance of Dr. M. E. Asger with demanding more than his legal fare, and with using insulting language. His worship found there was an insufficiency of evidence to convict on the first charge, but found the defendant guilty on the second. In fining the coolie \$20, he warned him that if he came before him again for a similar offence he would be fined the maximum amount (\$50).

An organisation of British engineering firms to secure business in China has been duly registered in London under the title of the Anglo-Chinese Engineers' Association, with a capital of \$52,760, divided into 5,000 £10 six per cent. cumulative preference, and 75,000 1s. deferred shares. The first directors are Mr. A. J. Moore-Bennett, Mr. J. Downs (Roe), Downs & Thompson, Ltd., Mr. S. Denison, Mr. H. J. Ward, and Mr. W. W. Gibbs (Gwynnes, Ltd.). The office is at 9 and 10, Pancras-lane, E.C.

The Hongkong Government has at last declared war on the coolie fraternity who loiter about Blake Pier. Regulations published in the Government Gazette provide, *inter alia*, that no person shall loiter on, or at the approaches to, the pier, so as to cause an obstruction; no person shall throw

THE WAR.

ENEMY'S PYRRHIC VICTORY IN GALICIA.

GRIM CONFLICTS IN ALSACE.

GERMAN SUBMARINE EXPLODES.

MR. BRYAN A GERMAN-AMERICAN HERO.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

LONDON, June 27th.
A communiqué issued at Vienna admits that the Russians have pierced the Austrian lines at one point between the Dniester and the Pruth.

RUSSIA'S GREAT HAUL IN GALICIA.

LONDON, June 27th.
It is stated at Petrograd that during the seven weeks of fighting in the retreat in Galicia the Russians have captured 130,000 men and 300 machine-guns, and fifty guns.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT IN GALICIA.

OPINION OF EXPERTS.

LONDON, June 27th.
The progress of the retreat of the Russians, and their ability to continue hitting back at the pursuing forces will be closely watched in the coming days. It is certain that the Germans will not be deterred by occasional blows from endeavouring to carry out their plan, namely to separate the Central and Southern Russian armies and deal the Russians a smashing defeat.

Up to the present this object has not been accomplished, but it has been nowise abandoned.

Experts, however, are confident that the Grand Duke will hold the armies together at any cost and never hesitate to retreat if it serves his purpose, and make the enemy pay dearly for every yard of territory that he gains.

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

STILL PUNISHING THE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, June 26th.
5.15 a.m.

An official communiqué reports that there is no important change in the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg. The enemy continued the attack on the Lemberg-Brojan-Kamanka railways.

We drove back across the Dniester on Wednesday night the remainder of the Germans who had crossed in the Kozary district.

We captured on Wednesday evening the remainder of the Austrians who had crossed to Martynovo and Roudzviary—altogether 715.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results of the crossings, the Austro-German forces the same night attempted to cross south of Bukatchevitz. The fighting continues.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, June 26th.

The Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, has resigned.

THE ENEMY'S TRIBUTE.

RUSSIANS' SOLDIERLY QUALITIES.

LONDON, June 25th.
1.10 p.m.

German war correspondents pay a tribute to the soldierly qualities of the Russians.

The colossal magazines at Lemberg were all emptied and the stores removed to places of safety.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

It would be wrong, the German correspondents say, to suppose that the Russians will immediately retire within their own frontiers. Even now they are steadfastly harrying the Austro-Germans. The correspondents declare that the populace enthusiastically welcomed the Austrians. The city was found much damaged by fire. The Russians, on evacuating the city, burned the benzine stores.

GERMAN ARDOUR DAMPED.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

AMSTERDAM, June 25th.
6.10 p.m.

Germany's rejoicings over the recapture of Lemberg have been damped by to-night's communiqué from Berlin admitting a series of reverses in the Russian theatre of war. The Germans have been compelled to evacuate the ground captured in Galicia on Wednesday by the Austro-German left wing. The situation of General von Mackensen's army remains unchanged. General Linsingen, north-west of Halicz, has been compelled to retreat across the Dniester "before the enemy's counter-attacks with superior forces."

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERSISTENT PROGRESS IN THE TYROL.

ITALIANS SMASHING MALBORGHETTO FORTIFICATIONS.

ROME, June 25th.
12.55 p.m.

The Italians are methodically and persistently progressing in the Tyrol. The Italian guns continue to smash the fortifications of Malborghetto.

A communiqué says: "We are still advancing in Montenero, establishing positions across the Isone, and gaining more and more ground. All the Austrian usual night attacks have been repulsed."

AUSTRIANS ACTIVE.

STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITIONS.

ROME, June 26th.

A communiqué states that reconnaissance, pushed beyond all the fronts, showed that the enemy were very actively engaged strengthening their works, bringing up re-inforcements, and mounting new batteries. Their activities were disturbed by the Italian artillery and bold raids by small detachments.

GERMANS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

UDINE, June 26th.

Italians have captured German prisoners, who say they belong to a force of 30,000 Mecklenburgers.

ITALY THREATENS RETALIATION.

ROME, June 26th.

Italy, in retaliation for the bombardment of defenceless towns and the destruction of unarmed merchantmen, has decreed that compensation shall be obtained by the confiscation of enemy ships and cargoes interned in Italian ports.

LEADING SOCIALIST ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The leading German Socialist organ *Vorwärts* has been suppressed for publishing an article advocating peace.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ASPHYXIATING BOMBS AND BURNING LIQUIDS.

GERMAN METHODS FAIL TO MOVE THE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 26th.
5.35 p.m.

The French troops have resumed the offensive in the Souchez region and made progress. A great battle has developed on the heights of the Meuse. At Colonne the Germans delivered a very violent attack along the whole front, hurling asphyxiating bombs and throwing burning liquids over the French soldiers.

A communiqué says: "The enemy, after penetrating a portion of their old second line, were thrown back. At midnight the Germans re-attempted the offensive. They were enveloped in a curtain of fire, and dispersed with heavy losses. The French are easily maintaining the upper hand in Lorraine and Alsace."

GERMANS REPULSED.

ATTACK IN THE VOSGES.

PARIS, June 26th.
4.25 a.m.

An official communiqué says there have been actions north of Arras, between the Oise and the Aisne, and on the hills of Argonne, chiefly confined to cannonading and fights with hand-grenades.

A German attack in the Vosges has been repulsed.

THE CAPTURE OF METZERAL.

FRENCH HEROISM.

GERMANS MINE VAULTS IN A CEMETERY.

LONDON, June 27th.

Details received in Paris concerning the capture of the Alsatian village of Metzeral show most heroic feats of arms by the French.

The enemy had transformed Metzeral into a fortress. The streets were barricaded with barbed wire, and cars were used to mask machine-guns. There was terrific fighting all night in the cemetery where the Germans had mined vaults, which were blown up when the French entered. Then the grimmest of conflicts followed in the houses of the village, the "Blue Devils," as the French Alpines are styled, driving the Germans to the cellars and barns and killing all. At daybreak piles of dead were found in the streets.

The fighting in the forest on the banks of the Fecht was also of the fiercest description. Here the Bavarians were the defenders. The French shells uprooted trees by the hundreds. Then the infantry advanced. They had to cross trenches filled with barrels of pitch which the enemy electrically lighted; but the French, undaunted, took all the positions.

The results of this success on the Fecht is that the capture of Munster is shortly expected.

PARIS, June 27th.
5.30 a.m.

Last night's communiqué says: "The infantry actions north of Arras ended at night in our maintaining our gains."

A German attack on the heights of the Meuse was repulsed.

Elsewhere there has been merely cannonading.

TORRENTIAL RAIN ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, June 26th.

A communiqué issued to-day states that calm prevails everywhere, a torrential downpour rendering the ground impracticable and checking progress.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

A German submarine has been sunk near Borkum after a serious explosion aboard. The Commander and two of the crew who were in the conning tower, are believed to have been saved, and the remainder of the crew drowned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S DARING FEAT.

V.O. FOR THE COMMANDER.

LONDON, June 26th.

The *London Gazette* announces that Lieutenant M. E. Nasmith has been granted the Victoria Cross for most distinguished bravery while commanding a submarine in the Sea of Marmora. In the face of great danger he succeeded in destroying a large Turkish gunboat, two transports, an ammunition ship, and three storeships, and drove another storeship ashore. When he had passed the most difficult part of the homeward journey he returned to torpedo another Turkish transport.

His Majesty the King has further granted the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. E. D'Oyley-Hughes and Acting-Lieut. R. Brown, and the Distinguished Service Medal to the crew.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

AND THE SUBMARINE PERIL.

LONDON, June 26th.

During the week ending 23rd inst. three British merchantmen were sunk by submarines.

The arrivals and departures of overseas steamers in Great Britain during the week totalled 1,469.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S TASK AT THE FRONT.

OUR NUMBERS ADEQUATE.

LONDON, June 26th.
4.25 a.m.

Mr. Runciman, speaking at Harlepool, said that we provide the defence of Flanders against attack, however great it might be. Our numbers were adequate for any task, and our turn would come.

The Government would take drastic measures, if necessary, to prevent the exploiting of food and coal. There was not enough meat for all, and civilians must expect to experience a shortage. We were now learning how to deal with the submarine menace.

THE WAR LOAN.

DECIDEDLY SATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

LONDON, June 26th.
10.10 p.m.

The public response to the War Loan is decidedly satisfactory. Enormous though the subscriptions have been, however, it must be remembered that the loan to cover the expenditure of the year will require the whole-hearted co-operation of all classes.

APPLICATIONS FROM ABROAD.
The Press Bureau announces that the Bank of England is prepared to receive applications for the War Loan from abroad provided that telegraphic advice is received that a deposit of 5 per cent. has been paid before July 10th.

NATIONAL RESTRAINT MEANS CHEAPER FOOD.

MR. McKENNA'S PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

LONDON, June 25th.
1.10 p.m.

Mr. R. McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, this afternoon urged economy in foodstuffs, "for which we are shovelling out money to foreign countries in higher prices." National restraint, he added, will mean cheaper foodstuffs.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS RESTRICTED.

LONDON, June 27th.

A Proclamation is published in the *Gazet* prohibiting any exportation to the Netherlands except through the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, June 27th.

The papers state that the National Register will be on the lines of the census. It will require every man to state his age, permanent address, occupation, whether married or single or suffering from any physical disability, and whether he is prepared to enlist or do other war work.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, June 26th.

The following are the terms of the new Proclamation, which was issued this evening:—

"Whereas it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation, now, therefore, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

(1.) The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall as from the Twenty-Sixth day of July, 1915, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.

(2.) Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by our licence or by a licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

(3.) This Proclamation shall be called the "Trading with the enemy, China, Siam, Persia and Morocco Proclamation 1915."

HOCH! HOCH! FOR BRYAN.

NEW YORK, June 26th.

Mr. W. J. Bryan was the hero of a demonstration held under the auspices of "The Friends of Peace," presided over by a Socialist named Weissmann and attended by about 15,000 people, mostly German-Americans.

Captain Boyce and Captain Paper, German Attachés, and other Germans, as well as the Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors were present.

Mr. Bryan on entering was cheered and beamed on an enthusiast who shouted "Dree cheers for Bryan!" and then on the President who shouted "Hoch! hoch!" The Band began to play "Wacht am Rhein," but suddenly broke off and played "The Star-spangled Banner."

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Bryan to this German atmosphere.

Mr. Bryan, in a speech of pious wishes for peace, bitterly attacked the American papers which had tried, he said, to assassinate him.

Mr. Bryan refused to support a resolution demanding an embargo on the export of arms.

The meeting wound up with the Chairman standing on the table and shouting: "War with Germany is impossible. German-Americans won't permit it."

ADDITIONAL MEN FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, June 26th.

A supplementary estimate issued to-day shows that the number of additional men and officers required for the Navy in 1916 is 50,000 in addition to the original estimate of 250,000.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Press Bureau states that all the thirty officers placed in confinement in Germany as reprisals for the imprisonment of the German submarine prisoners have now returned to their former places of detention, except Lieut. the Hon. E. Goschen, who is in hospital at Magdeburg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUEEN-MOTHER'S VISIT TO INDIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 26th.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra visited the Indian wounded in the Pavilion at Brighton, and afterwards proceeded to tents where Sikh wounded soldiers were holding a religious service for the success of British arms. The Queen-Mother then proceeded to the kitchens, where Dr. Sahai, the Indian advisor to the senior Medical Officer, was presented. Her Majesty tasted various Indian foods, and asked Dr. Sahai to tell the soldiers she had done so. Her Majesty thanked him for the excellence of his arrangements, and in the course of the tour took special notice of two Gurkha brothers who were wounded by the same shell. The men sang "Tipperary" to the Queen.

Prior to visiting Brighton, Her Majesty visited an Indian Hospital ship, the locality of which is not specified.

BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR JAPANESE OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 26th.

The *London Gazette* announces that Rear-Admiral Oguri, the Japanese Naval Attaché, has been made an Honorary Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Colonel S. Inagaki, Military Attaché, has been made an Honorary Companion of the Bath.

FAILURE OF GERMAN CROPS.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The *Handelsblad* says the German crop prospects are most unfavourable. In some places complete failure is expected. The cattle are being fed on the leaves of trees owing to the drought.

MUNITIONS WORKERS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL.

LONDON, June 25th.
1.25 p.m.

Reports from the English provinces testify to the enthusiasm with which the response is being made to the appeal for munition workers. A thousand men who came straight from their labours were waiting to enrol at Liverpool when the Bureau opened. Similar conditions obtained in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Cardiff, Manchester and other great centres. The Universities are rallying to the appeal, and munition classes are being formed.

A PROUD RECORD.

OF BOYS SAVED FROM THE HUMAN SCRAP-HEAP.

LONDON, June 25th.
1.25 p.m.

Of the 19,648 reformatory and industrial schoolboys serving with the British Forces, three have won the Victoria Cross, twenty-five the Distinguished Conduct Medal, twenty have been mentioned in despatches, and eight have been decorated by France. Five hundred and thirty have been killed in action, sixty-two have died of wounds, and 1,540 have been wounded.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION SHIRKERS TO BE SENTENCED.

PARIS, June 25th.
1.25 p.m.

A message from Paris states that a remarkable Bill was debated in the Chamber yesterday. It contains measures for punishing shirkers from safe billets; imposes penalties varying from two to five years' imprisonment on men in the army having soft jobs and on their protectors; and provides that men who are indisposed in the manufacture of munitions and working in the public service shall not be removed from their posts.

GERMAN MINISTER RECALLED.

NOT ACTIVE ENOUGH IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, June 26th.

The German Minister to Bulgaria has been recalled to Berlin. He is regarded as insufficiently active and too bureaucratic, and has been replaced by the military attaché at Constantinople.

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

HIS RECENTLY EXPRESSED OPINIONS.

ROME, June 25th.
1.10 p.m.

The Vatican organ emphasises the fact that the Pope, in the recent *La Liberte* interview, spoke in his private capacity. The Italian Press considers the matter exceptionally grave, and refused to believe it authentic until it was officially confirmed.

An invitation from the Spanish bishops to the Pope to transfer the Holy See to Spain is occasioning much discussion in Rome.

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